The Chicago Tribune.

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The Plague Still Prevalent in New York City—Private as well as Public Stables Afflicted.

From the New York Times, July 20.

"That mare is the worst case in the stable," said Superintendent Wilson, of the Eighth avenue railroad company, to the reporter of the Times, who was out on a tour of inquiry among the stables yesterday. ...

The Horse Plague in Brooklyn.

California Railroads.

From the New York Tribune, July 20.

California is agitated by a rumor that the great railroad combination, at the head of which is Thomas Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has bought out the California Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads. ...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Atlantic Monthly, For August, 1871.

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Our Young Folks, For August, 1871.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

MAPS.

THE LAST CENSUS

SUMMER RESORT.

SEA VIEW HOUSE.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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GOVERNMENT SALE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

VICTOR SCALES.

The Chicago Tribune.
[illegible]
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE BRIDEWELL.

The Common Council at the special meeting on Thursday night, maintained intact the character which the existing majority has so persistently won for the whole body. Our readers will remember that the city has erected, at a cost of $400,000, a new Bridewell building, located on fifty acres of land, which is now ready to receive the prisoners. It will hold 800 persons comfortably. There are 500 professional thieves and vagrants, now running loose in the city preying upon the public, who cannot be arrested because there is no place to keep them. The present Bridewell is supposed to hold 250 packed in pig-fashion—at least the city pays for that number on an average, but, in fact, it ought not to have more than 150, as there is not room for more inmates.

Mr. George Mansur is the present Bridewell-Keeper. That is to say, the city of Chicago pays Mr. George Mansur $32,000 a year for boarding the Bridewell prisoners, at the public institution on Wells street, on mush and molasses. Mansur is an ex-Alderman of the ring persuasion. He is just the kind of person who would be likely to be on good terms with the class of fellows who compose the governing "19" of the Council. To open the new Bridewell under the law requires the appointment of three Commissioners. The Mayor has selected three Commissioners, but they are not men who would appoint George Mansur as Superintendent; on the contrary, they would select quite a different kind of man. So long as there are no Commissioners the new Bridewell cannot be opened, and Mansur continues at the head of the largest and most profitable hotel in Chicago. The city pays an average of $5 per week for each prisoner over and above the entire earnings of the boarders. The prisoners are housed, fed, clothed, and worked in a manner, which, if practised toward brutes, would fall under the pains and penalties of the law against cruelty to animals. Much of this is necessarily owing to the horrible condition of the present sheds, and to the general character of many of the unfortunate inmates. Mansur is not responsible for the size of the building, nor for its crowded condition; but Mansur is extremely anxious to perpetuate both, and to keep the establishment as it is as long as he can have control of it. We will not do him the injustice of intimating that he would not rather have the prison removed to the spacious new, and comfortable building erected by the city, if he could have the same pecuniary interest and profit in its management that he has in the present horrible institution. We will not do him,—an ex-Alderman,—the injustice of supposing that he remains as Bridewell-Keeper because of any philanthropic interest he has in the physical or moral welfare of the prisoners, or that he would stay there a day unless it yielded him a fair profit—one equal to any honest earnings a man of his ability could make in any other business. Mr. Mansur's interest, therefore, in the matter is exclusively a money-grabbing one—the direct money profit to him and such partners as he may have in the Council.

Opposed to this personal interest of Mr. George Mansur is the interest of 250 unfortunate men and women, who, in the present institution, suffer degradation of the most bestial character. Opposed to his interest, also, is the interest of 300,000 civilized people of this city, upon whom rests the reproach of having the most horrible prison and discipline to which any human beings were ever subjected. Opposed to him is every principle of humanity, justice, law, civilization, decency, and every consideration of morals, physical health, religion, and reformation.

Thus opposed—Mansur's interest in a few thousand dollars—to every thing else that can appeal to the mercy, charity, and sense of decency, the Common Council have been called upon by the Mayor to organize the Board of Commissioners for the new Bridewell, under the new law. They have refused. On Thursday night a special meeting was called for that purpose, and, when the time came to vote, a portion of the body left the room for the purpose of breaking a quorum. Of course, all the "19" did not leave. Only just enough left the room to render the body powerless to act. Those who left on Thursday night were Montgomery, Third Ward; Tracy and Schmitz, Sixth Ward; Bailey and George Powell, Eighth Ward; Schaffner, Seventeenth Ward; McCaffrey, Eighteenth Ward, and Busse, Twenty-fifth Ward.

By reference to the list of the nineteen Aldermen who carried through the outrages in the late appropriation ordinance these names will be found, every one of them, duly recorded. The Council has already voted to adjourn, on the 31st of July, for one month, and the evident purpose is to prevent action on the appointment of Bridewell Commissioners until winter, and then until spring, unless, in the meantime, the Mayor shall appoint Commissioners selected from the ward scoundrels, thieves, and political bummers, whose interests find vigorous protection in the Council.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

One after another the special privileges of the English aristocracy are falling away before the persistent democratic tendency of the people and the government. Since the close of the American war the suffrage of England has been materially liberalized, and even now the present Ministry stands committed to the adoption of the ballot. The slight qualification which yet excludes manhood suffrage will probably be removed before long, and general suffrage with the ballot will be the emancipation of the masses from the present control of the landed monopolists. The Church, the army, and the colonial service have been the three asylums for the scapegraces and vagabonds of wealthy families. The Irish Church was a famous place into which to appoint young men who would marry the daughters of such of the noble families as could not offer very large fortunes. Livings in the Irish Church were purchased, and, with a daughter of a noble house, any respectable clergyman would receive one of these livings instead of a money dower. The duties of a minister of the Established Church of Ireland were not so arduous as to require either much ability, personal attention, or even a permanent residence. The duties could be easily performed by deputy. The disestablishment of that Church was resisted by the English Lords and gentry, not because of any particular reverence for the Church, but because it destroyed one means of providing places for their children.

The next and much severer blow is the abolition of the sale and purchase of army commissions. It was in the army the greatest abuse was practised. No attention whatever was paid to character, fitness, or qualification. The drunken, gambling, licentious sons of the nobility and shoddy aristocracy and purse-proud classes were foisted upon the army by means of the purchase system. Any scallawag or worthless spendthrift could be made an officer in the British army provided he had a rich father.

The Gladstone Ministry made up their minds that the time had come to abolish this intolerable nuisance and dangerous evil. With this object in view—a reformation of the military organization—a bill was framed, which provided for the retirement of those officers holding commissions by purchase who were not competent and not fit for duty; but it treated them liberally, giving to them an equivalent in money or pension equal to the cash value of the commissions, which were estimated to be worth forty millions of dollars.

This reform was essential to the reorganization of the army on an efficient basis; and, though it involved an expenditure of many millions by the government, such is the condition of the British army that a reform is imperatively demanded. The English people have been thoroughly aroused to the fact that their army is, perhaps, the worst organized military establishment in Europe, and that the "Battle of Dorking" is by no means either an impossibility or improbability.

The bill, as presented by the Ministry, was vigorously resisted by the Opposition, and by many "Liberals" interested in retaining the purchase system. Nevertheless, the bill passed by a vote of 289 to 261. In due course of proceeding it reached the House of Lords, where it was promptly rejected. That body was not any more prepared for this daring abolition of long-continued privileges and patronage, and they scornfully defied the Ministry. The bill was returned to the Commons, and the Tory party were looking either to a defeat and resignation of the Ministry, or to a dissolution of Parliament when Mr. Gladstone astounded the country by the announcement of the *coup d'etat*, whereby the Queen, acting upon the advice of her Ministers, had cancelled the royal license for the transfer of commissions by sale and purchase. The effect of this act upon those holding commissions with a view to their money value is startling. Such commissions, being no longer negotiable, have no longer a money value, and officers must remain in the army and perform the duties or resign. The value of the army commissions in the British army, as a salable commodity, amounted, before this act, to eight millions of pounds sterling. That value has been by this act destroyed.

The action of Mr. Gladstone is one of those peaceful revolutions by which popular violence is arrested, and the British Government is brought close to republicanism. It is not difficult to foresee that, with manhood suffrage and the ballot, the disestablishment of the Church in England will be enacted by Parliament in a very short time. The very resistance made to the army reform by the privileged classes will but intensify the triumph of the Liberal Ministry, and render the great popular voice more imperious in its demands. The army of England is now practically outside the control of the government. It was in the hands of men who had bought its command, and pleaded their vested right. The government was unable to abolish a useless rank, because that rank was private property. The resistance has been swept away by the bold stroke of the Ministry, and the act will strengthen the popular cause in England to an unprecedented degree. Now for the ballot.

The London *Spectator*, in opposing the bill, frankly stated that competitive examinations will exclude the aristocracy from the army. It says:

"We take it to be a moral certainty that admission by competitive examination will expel the aristocracy and the very rich as a body from the army. The conditions will be too severe for them. The hungry sons of the professionals, brought up from childhood in an atmosphere of culture far more favorable to early acquirement than an atmosphere of sport, [illegible] two years earlier with everything than their rivals, will beat them hopelessly in the examination-rooms."

That paragraph tells the whole story. The right of purchase gave the aristocracy of blood and money the monopoly of the army; competitive examination excludes them as wholly. The army, recruited from the sons of the plebeians, will be officered mainly from the same class. The patricians will have to step aside, so far as they depend on their rank and money for commissions in the army.

HOW AMERICAN MECHANICS ARE PROTECTED.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a statement of one of the most remarkable and striking instances of the practical working of class legislation. A foreign ship is now on her way from Rotterdam to Boston. Her owners, ignorant of the peculiar mode in which American mechanics are protected from foreign labor, have shipped in the vessel a quantity of sheet copper, with instructions to have the vessel newly coppered in one of the Boston ship-yards. The Boston agent of the owners, informed of the facts, inquired if this vessel could land the copper in Boston and be sheathed at one of the yards, and was informed that, under the law, the owner would have to pay the tax of 45 per cent in gold for the copper brought out for that purpose; and would have to pay also the tax on the old copper, which would have to be removed to make place for the new. He also inquired if he would not enter the copper for re-export, and whether it would make any difference to the revenue whether the copper was carried in or upon the vessel. He was informed that to entitle him to the privilege of re-export he must produce a consular certificate of the landing of the copper in the place to which it was exported.

The result is, that as soon as the vessel is discharged of her cargo, the sheathing copper will be re-exported under bond to Halifax, the ship will be recoppered at Halifax, and will then return to Boston, take her cargo, and leave for Rotterdam. Who is benefited by this law? The government receives not a dollar of revenue. The work of sheathing the vessel is forced away from the Boston mechanics, and given to those of Nova Scotia. Who is protected by this proceeding? It does not compel the vessel to use American copper, nor does it accomplish any end but to add the expense of the trip to and from Halifax to the freights collected by the vessel on her cargo to and from Boston.

If an American vessel were to carry out a supply of American copper, and be newly sheathed in a foreign ship-yard, she would have to pay, upon her return, a tax of 50 per cent on the cost of the work. Any American vessel—no matter how imperious the necessity—which is repaired in a foreign port must, upon her return, pay a tax of 50 per cent, in gold, on the value of the repairs. We refuse to let foreign vessels be repaired in our waters, except at an enormous tax, and tax our own vessels when they are repaired either at home or abroad, and then wonder how it is that, year after year, our comparative tonnage is declining, and that the carrying trade is falling into the hands of foreign nations.

As might be expected, the English papers are vigorously discussing Gladstone's *coup d'etat* abolishing purchase of army commissions. In London, the *Times*, *Post*, and *Standard* profess to believe the course of the Ministry unconstitutional, while the *Telegraph* and *News* approve the course taken by the Cabinet to the fullest extent. There is no means of proving whether the act is constitutional or not, as there is no written constitution in Great Britain, and the courts have no jurisdiction over the question at issue. The *Times* may, therefore, "thunder," and the *Post* and *Standard* bawl themselves hoarse, but the Queen's cancellation of the royal warrant cannot be revoked or annulled, unless a majority of the House of Commons "go back" on Gladstone, and, by a vote of want of confidence, upset the Ministry. Gladstone dares the Tories to introduce a motion of want of confidence, but they will not undertake it. The masses of the British people heartily endorse and support the Queen's act of cancellation of purchasable commissions in the army, and their will is the interpretation of the British Constitution. The question is, what are the Tories going to do about it?

The London *Daily News*, writing of our American Fourth of July, acquaints its readers with our form of celebrating it, and is as exact about this as can be expected across the Atlantic. It does not need to mention, to its British readers, the circumstances which gave rise to the observation, and, therefore, does not; but it makes graceful mention of the events by which our armies of the Potomac and the Mississippi so gloriously celebrated the day eight years ago at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, adding that the recent confirmation of the Anglo-American treaty, and the establishment of those peaceful relations with Great Britain which have so long been threatened, give us cause for another celebration quite as specially jubilant as that of 1863. Not forgetting the Chandlers and Butlers in our higher, and the O'Donovan Rossas in our lower, political circles, who find their account in abuse of England, and will probably continue to cultivate a party, more or less numerous, of England-haters, the *News* does not fail to give credit to our statesmen for taking the broad views and the independent action which they have taken upon the English question, at the risk of losing partisans. It says:

"They had their difficulties, as we have had ours; their leaders, as well as ours, have given proofs of courage and proof of their anxiety to have peace. We can hardly celebrate the Fourth of July with them—at least we certainly cannot celebrate the occasion after the fashion of New York. But we may, now that all old feuds are over, frankly own that we, as well as they, have reason to honor the day for its original significance. The year that sees England and America cordially reconciled is not, perhaps, less worthy the best Fourth of July oration that could be spoken here or yonder than that which witnessed the triumphs of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, or even that which laid the foundation of American independence."

Than which nothing could be truer. While we need never cease to glorify over the day when we convinced the British that we would not be their slaves, we have equal cause for self-respect in the having shown them, on the ninety-fifth anniversary of that day, that we *would* be their brothers, and would meet them half-way in any magnanimous movement toward a perpetuity of fraternal feeling.

Worse than Know Nothingism.

Know Nothingism was rejected and repudiated by popular sentiment on account of its narrow and intolerant principles. It undertook to ostracise all citizens not of native birth, and to "put none but natives on guard,"—meaning into office. But Know Nothingism in a worse form has taken possession of New York. Its watchword, understood if not proclaimed, is to put none in office but foreign Irish Catholics. The following list shows that, with the exception of the Mayor's office, every department of the city is headed by, or under the control of, an Irish Catholic. The list is restricted to the high offices; no one disputes the fact that the inferior places are monopolized by Catholic Irish. There cannot be less than 25,000 of these "Know Nothings" on the city and county pay-rolls of New York, supported by the tax-payers, who are mainly Protestant natives and Germans. Here is the list of those holding the head offices at this time:

P. B. Sweeney, Pres. [illegible] Park Commissioners, Roman Catholic.
Richard B. Connolly, Controller, Roman Catholic.
Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes, Roman Catholic.
Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, Roman Catholic.
James B. Nicholson, Commissioner of Charities, Roman Catholic.
Owen W. Brennan, Commissioner of Charities, Roman Catholic.
William Hitchman, President Fire Department, Roman Catholic.
John H. Williams, President Board of Exchange, Roman Catholic.
Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Roman Catholic.
Michael Connolly, Register, Roman Catholic.
J. H. McCunn, Judge Superior Court, Roman Catholic.
J. Brady, Judge Supreme Court, Roman Catholic.
C. P. Daly, Judge Court Common Pleas, Roman Catholic.
James M. Sweeny, Clerk Superior Court, Roman Catholic.
L. Clancy, Clerk Marine Court, Roman Catholic.
Thomas J. Barr, Police Commissioner, Roman Catholic.
Robert C. Hutchings, Surrogate, Roman Catholic.
Richard O'Gorman, Pres. Com. Emigration, Roman Catholic.
Thomas J. Creamer, Tax Commissioner, Roman Catholic.
John Galvin, President Board Assistant Aldermen, Roman Catholic.
Wm. H. Maloney, Clerk Board Assistant Aldermen, Roman Catholic.
Thomas Coman, President Board Aldermen, Roman Catholic.
John J. Bradley, Chamberlain, Roman Catholic.
Edward Hogan, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.
Thomas A. Ledwith, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.
E. J. Shandley, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.
John McQuade, Police Judge, Roman Catholic.
Dennis Quinn, Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.
[illegible], Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.
Joseph McGuire, Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.
Wm. J. Kane, Civil Judge, Roman Catholic.
Bernard Smith, President Department Public Instruction, Roman Catholic.
John Mullaly, Health Commissioner, Roman Catholic.

Up to the time the canal boats were stopped, for the purpose of changing the line of the canal from the old to the new, the tolls exhibited some increase over last year. During the months of May and June, 1871, the tolls compared with May and June, 1870, as follows:

May, 1871	$34,786
June, 1871	11,198
Amount for two months	$45,984
May, 1870	$28,349
June, 1870	13,113
	$41,462
Increase	$4,522

As the canal can be kept open this year until closed by the frost, and as it is expected that the lock and dam in the Illinois River at Henry will be completed before the first of October, thereby extending canal-boat navigation to Peoria, it is believed that the tolls from the ditch this year will exceed those of last year, notwithstanding the late opening in the spring and the fortnight of stoppage in July to let the water into the new level between Bridgeport and Lockport. But it will not be until next year before the value of the lock and dam on the river and the improvement of the canal can be fairly tested.

At the semi-annual session of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company a report was submitted by the President, of which the following is a synopsis:

"The net profits from July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870, were $[illegible]. The net profits for the year ending July 1, 1871, $[illegible]. For the six months ending July 1, 1871, the net profits were $1,[illegible]. The resources of the treasury have been applied to the purchase of the capital stock, which has been reduced from $41,[illegible] to $35,000,000. [illegible]"

It will be observed that the past policy of perpetually watering the stock of the company has been reversed, and the present policy is to reduce the stock and increase its value. It had become so badly diluted that capitalists were afraid to touch it.

Mothers-in-law are generally regarded by men in a very unfavorable light. Denunciation is poured upon them copiously; and an individual in Maryland, not satisfied with verbal abuse, attempted, recently, to shoot his wife's maternal progenitor. It may be that there is some foundation for this prejudice; but, allowing such to be the fact, it is only fair to admit that good can come out of Nazareth. For instance, a speaker at the recent Round Lake camp-meeting bore testimony as follows: "All at once I thought of my mother-in-law, and how she had for years been prayin' for me. I got converted right straight from that." We suppose that cynical men, on perusing this, will say that the only difference between this particular mother-in-law and mothers-in-law generally is, that the former prays for her son-in-law, and the latter prey upon theirs.

Women have the reputation of being very reticent on the subject of their age; and the statement has frequently been made that very few of them—at least of those over 30—will admit that they are anywhere near as old as they actually are. Now, this is a slander on the sex, as is demonstrated by an item at present going the rounds, that "The Pennsylvania census-takers believe that at least 1,000 women in that State returned false ages." When it is considered that the population of that State is over 3,000,000, the percentage of feminine untruthfulness in this respect cannot be regarded as very large. It is pretty safe to assert that more falsehoods are told by men in making their income returns than by women in making return of their ages.

The postal-card system has one disadvantage to a numerous portion of the community, as is shown by a communication to a Canadian paper,—the writer complaining that his creditors indite dunning letters on these open cards, which letters can be read by the Postmaster, or anyone else who may see them. But the writer forgets that, while his feelings are injured by this publication of his indebtedness, his creditors feel still worse at not getting their pay; and, in addition to the loss of the sums he owes them, are "out" the amount of the postage on the cards. The impecunious Canuck has decidedly the better of his persecutors.

The strong-minded women are "down on" St. Paul because of his views as to the subjection of the female sex; but Paul's utterances were dish-water compared to those of one "Father" Jennison at the recent Round Lake National Camp-meeting. The latter Reverend gentleman, in the course of an oration, spoke as follows:

"Woman and the devil turned everything upside down in the beginning. God had given to woman a special gift for language that he had withheld from man. But Satan had got her ear early in her life, and she had been up to her wickedness ever since. [illegible]"

What will the enterprising firm of Woodhull & Claflin say to that? They could not endure Paul, who chastised them with whips; but what will they do in the case of Jennison, who chastises them with scorpions? Will they, following the example of the [illegible] under similar circumstances, cry out, "Every woman to your tents; and now, men, see to thine own house!"

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The next annual meeting of the Association of County School Superintendents will be held at Rock Island on the 10th of October next.

—A Havana paper states that a newly-fledged doctor recently settled in that place, and the first case he had was that of a boy who, while shelling popcorn, got a kernel in his windpipe. The doctor examined the case carefully, looked at the patient's tongue, and then told the father of the boy to build a hot fire. When that was done, the doctor told them to take the boy and hold him over the fire until the kernel got hot enough to "pop out." The old man went up stairs and got his shotgun, but while he was looking it the doctor escaped.

—The Peoria *Review* of the 20th says: "Knoxville has been agog for the past few weeks over a romantic marriage, the particulars of which are as follows: Mr. Philander Williamson and Almeda Gardener were married in early life in Warren, Herkimer County, New York, and, soon after, moved to Albion, Michigan, [illegible]. At the end of that time her parents moved from Warren to Knoxville, Illinois, and Mrs. Williamson, loving her mother rather better than her husband, followed them, taking with her the child. The separation was acquiesced in by the husband, who soon after moved to California, married another wife, and, in the course of time, amassed considerable property. This was twenty years ago. Recently the second wife died, and the first husband's heart warming toward the bride of his youth, he hastened as fast as cars would carry him, back to Knoxville, and, on July 15th, this strangely divided couple were re-engaged and re-married."

IOWA.

Three promising youths in Burlington drove a $300 horse to death, last Saturday.

—A "Cardiff" pigmy, three feet long, was dug up in Ottumwa, the other day. Medical men have pronounced it a petrified human body—headless, armless, and legless.

—Frank Kenna, the Dubuque boxer, was to have been married on last Tuesday, but on the Saturday previous he fractured his ankle, and everybody supposed that the marriage would be deferred. But on Tuesday he called the priest, and was married—broken ankle and all.

—Mrs. H. W. Houghton, wife of a Methodist preacher in the Upper Iowa Conference, delivered a sermon in her husband's pulpit at Lansing, last Sabbath evening, which was pronounced a success by all who heard it.

—A child 3 years of age, daughter of Mr. E. M. Willetts, of Cass township, Jones County, attempted, the other day, to climb into a hay-rack on a wagon, when her foot slipped and caught, and, with her head downward, she hung until she died.

—A young man named Charles Techirgi was let down into a cistern at Dubuque, on Monday, to clean it out. When he reached the bottom, which was only ten feet from the surface, he cried to his companions to haul him up. They attempted to do so, but he fell out of the bucket and was killed by damps. Two men nearly lost their lives in attempting to rescue him.

WISCONSIN.

The people of Racine, in a single day, subscribed over $20,000 to aid in paying off the debt of the Methodist church.

—A movement is in progress looking to the establishment of a new diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, embracing Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Brown, and Outagamie Counties, and the northeastern part of Wisconsin.

—The Stevens Point *Post* says "Wabaskaish, the aged Chippewa, who has been the wonder of that locality since its early settlement, is dead. The age of "Old Waba" will ever remain a disputable question. Appearances and facts, as far as known, indicate that this Indian was the oldest inhabitant of the West, if not of the continent. According to his latest account of himself, as given to an inquiring pale-face, the old fellow was upwards of 170 years old. His real age must have been considerably over 100. "Waba" had an idea that the Great Spirit had forgotten him."

INDIANA.

At South Bend, not long ago, a man named Humphreys lost his wife—the second within a year. Before the end of two months he offered himself to his second wife's eldest sister, but she refused him. He quietly began his addresses to a younger sister, and on a late Sunday, while his mother-in-law and the elder sister were gone to the cemetery to visit the grave of his wife, he eloped with the younger sister.

MINNESOTA.

The *Redwood County Mail* says: "We have not heard of a single death in Redwood County the year. How is this for healthy, in a county of 3,000 inhabitants?"

—Mr. P. Shumway, of the town of Ramsey, Anoka County, has celebrated every Fourth of July since the Declaration of Independence. He has voted at every Presidential election but one, and that was the one at which General Washington was first elected.

—The youngest son of Judge Reynolds, of Alexandria, had his skull fractured by some substance during the terrible storm on Wednesday of last week, and died the same night.

KANSAS.

The Girard *Press* office was burned on the night of the 14th inst. The fire was set by incendiaries, who, at last advices, were being pursued by a party of citizens.

—About 1 o'clock last Sunday morning a desperate row occurred in a drinking saloon at Hays City, between a party of soldiers belonging to the Sixth Cavalry and a number of citizens. In the affray a man named Charley Harrison was fatally shot through the head. Sheriff Peter Lanahan interfered to quell the disturbance, received two shots in the body, and is not expected to live. Mr. May, a freighter, had his thigh broken by a ball; a Mexican teamster was shot through the leg; and two soldiers were also shot. It is rumored that Captain Ovenshine, commanding officer at Fort Hays, has serious thoughts of putting the town under martial law.

MISSOURI.

John Brand, the son of a wealthy citizen of Central Kentucky, has for some time past been visiting relatives in Richmond. Last Saturday evening he got on a spree, and discharged his pistol on the street, raising some little commotion. For this he was arrested and taken to the calaboose. At the door, Brand stopped, and said, "This is a d—d dirty place to put a gentleman in; sweep it out." The Town Marshal had it swept out, and just as this was finished, Brand started to run. Sheriff Francis drew a pistol and fired once, as he says, to frighten him and make him stop; and, as Brand continued his flight, he fired again, the ball striking Brand between the shoulders and penetrating his lungs. He is now lying in a very critical condition.

—A convicted murderer in St. Louis, one Patrick Burns, is in a dilemma. He is under sentence of death, but the Governor of the State has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for ten years. When brought into court and asked if he accepted the commutation, the prisoner had nothing to say. His counsel insisted that it was not necessary for the prisoner to accept the commutation; there was no such reservation on the face of the document. The Judge said that Burns must take his choice of punishments. The commutation document did not belong to the court, nor did it become officially known until accepted and filed by the prisoner. If he would not accept the commutation, the Court would pass sentence accordingly. The commutation was returned to Burns, and the matter laid over for a week, in order to allow him time to decide whether to die on the scaffold or to endure ten years' imprisonment.

OHIO.

An Ohio Judge has decided that the words of "a common scold" are not actionable.

—Confederate General J. B. Hood is at some springs in Ohio, in infirm health. He walks painfully, and by the aid of crutches.

THE TERRITORIES.

An editor of the Toledo *Blade* writes from Salt Lake City that Brigham Young has only sixteen wives. Three have died. His last marriage, to an English woman, was ten months since. Young has forty-eight children, and has lost seven. The youngest is less than a year old. Brigham himself was 70 on the 1st of last month.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman spent a day with General McClellan, at Orange, last week.

—David A. Wells is to lecture next winter on the "Present Condition of Earning a Living."

—It is stated that Disraeli, if not, as he expects, reinstated Premier of England next winter, will make a tour of the world, beginning with this country.

—Mrs. Sherman, who is one of the modern [illegible], "trips" up the stairs like a girl of 15.

—The Rothschilds, by controlling the leading mines, now have the monopoly of the quicksilver mines of the world.

—Thomas Nast is a private in the New York Seventh Regiment, and bore a part in the suppression of the riot.

—Charley Ling, a Chinese of some distinction at North Adams, where he fills the office of interpreter, recently cut off his cue, and created great excitement thereby among his Celestial fellow-workmen.

—Shortly after the close of the war, the War Department sent a train of wagons to Arlington for the furniture belonging to General R. E. Lee, which was removed to Alexandria, Va., and still remains stored there, untouched. It filled eighteen wagons.

—John Shipman voted for every President we have ever had; voted twice for Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and, in his 100th year, died at Springfield, Vt., the other day.

—Daniel Pratt, Jr., "the Great American Traveler," has made such progress in the Presidential campaign for 1872 that he has advertised for "a lady of commendable qualifications" to grace the White House for four years from March 4, 1873.

—The Duke of Edinburgh has received from the First Lord of the Admiralty what may be considered a certificate of efficiency. It was stated by Mr. Goschen that His Royal Highness had proved himself so gallant and efficient a sailor that he had earned the thanks of the Admiralty for the manner in which he had recently paid his ship out of commission.

—On the 14th inst., Sabina de Yturbide, eldest daughter of Don Augustin Yturbide, died in Philadelphia. Her father was distinguished for his sudden elevation to the supreme power as Emperor of Mexico on May 18, 1822, and his sudden abdication in the March following. He was shot as an outlaw on the 19th of July, 1824, and thrown into a grave, without coffin or shroud. After this event his children went to Philadelphia, where they have lived in complete retirement.

—When the Misses Collier, of Geneva, New York, reached their uncle's house, at Rochester, on Wednesday of last week, they were surprised to find a hearse standing at the door, and horrified on finding that the dead was their sister Eva, whom they had come to visit. While giving way to the outburst of grief which naturally followed, a dispatch came from Geneva announcing that their sister at home, who was well when they left in the morning, had suddenly died.

—The Norfolk *Virginian* mentions a romantic incident in the life of a negro named David Walker, who was sold and taken to New Orleans thirty-two years ago. At the time he was living as husband with a woman named Nancy Gibbs. He remained in New Orleans until last year, when he paid a brief visit to Norfolk and returned home. A few days since he packed up and came back to Norfolk to live. [illegible]

—[illegible] Washington, D. C., on July 15, has been announced, was appointed midshipman in the United States Navy Sept. 9, 1841. [illegible], Ky., July 13, was born in Kentucky, in 1826, was the eldest son of the late General David B. Harney. He graduated from the Naval School at Annapolis June 4, 1853.

POLITICAL.

At a recent meeting of Republicans of the town of Metamora, Woodford County, Ill., the Hon. S. M. Garrett presiding, and Dr. J. S. Whitmire acting as Secretary, the name of Colonel Robert J. Ingersoll was, on motion of Mr. T. D. Waldon, presented as the choice of the town and county for the Republican nomination as Congressman-at-Large.

—A Connecticut man ardently wants to "represent the mechanics and laboring men to the State Assembly, irrespective of politics, religion or addictions."

—The Burlington *Free Press* says that Woodstock, Vt., elected, at its last March meeting, a Highway Surveyor, who can neither read nor write. When he asks a man for his taxes he presents the tax-book, and requests him to find his name and the amount; and, if the man pays his tax, he crosses it out himself, and, when a receipt is desired by the party paying, the Surveyor has to get some one to write it, and on this he makes "his X mark," and has it witnessed.

—The Louisville *Commercial* says that "In 1855, the first year of the existence of the American party as a distinct political organization, General Leslie, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, was hotly in the canvass for Morehead, the candidate of that party, and against Clark, the Democratic candidate. He was at that time a working member of a Know-Nothing Lodge, and in 1860 he voted for Bell and Everett."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Bridal bathing costumes" are announced.

—Forty thousand Americans are expected to go across the ocean this summer.

—When annoying serenading parties go around in Nevada, the fire department is called out "to irrigate them."

—It is said that ground acorns and horse-chestnuts enter into the composition of a large portion of the cheap maccaroni and vermicelli manufactured in New York.

—A Memphis belle challenged a man to marry. He valiantly accepted, and in twenty minutes there was a wedding. In twenty days there was a divorce.

—Georgia announces that, this season, raising watermelons for the Northern market is more profitable than raising cotton.

—A Philadelphia hack-driver drove a dead man around for half a day, and didn't know the fact till he tried to collect his fare.

—Two women of San Francisco lately ordered eighty-five dresses from Berlin.

—A Georgia railway train ran into a funeral procession, recently, and dispersed the mourners.

—A citizen of the interior of Tennessee went to a Memphis hotel, and, being served with vermicelli soup, repelled it indignantly, desiring to know if "you 'uns eat those infernal worms?"

—Cornell University, through the advertising columns of the *Athenaeum*, invites English scientists to apply for the professorial chairs to be filled in the autumn.

—In the vicinity of West Newport, Me., the grasshoppers, after devouring all the grain they could find, are now devouring themselves with much assiduity to the potatoes.

—A brakeman lately fell from a freight train at Schenectady, but hung to the truck-rigging with great presence of mind, and was dragged and bumped a quarter of a mile over the ties before he was rescued. But he saved his life.

—An enthusiastic Yale student gazed long and earnestly through a telescope at the movements of Saturn, and afterward discovered that he had been watching the receding head-light of the New York steamboat.

—Locomotive No. 5, of the New Jersey Railroad Company, is said to be the fastest locomotive in the United States, having made 80 miles in one hour.

—A gentleman at the Round Lake camp-meeting said that he had been married 30 years, and during all that time he had never given his wife a cross word or a cross look. The Rochester *Democrat* thinks this man should have been an angel long ago.

—A woman in Albany, who has been made insane by her husband's cruel desertion of her, on Saturday seized one of her twin infants, and, rushing into the street, threw it as far as she could from her on the pavement. The child was much bruised, but not seriously injured. The woman had to be taken to an asylum.

—The Canadians are much exercised in regard to what is termed the "gentleman fly," which they assert is now paying them a visit. It is an insect smaller than the common house fly, its black on the back and wings, the under side of the latter and the belly being striped with yellow. A Hamilton paper says that it is never seen in ordinary years, and was noticed in great numbers previous to the cholera epidemic of 1854.

—The first Atlantic cable was successfully laid on the 5th of August, 1858, and ceased to work on the 1st of September of the same year, during which time there were transmitted over it exactly 400 messages. The second cable was laid on July 24, 1865; the third was lost on the 2d of August, 1865, when about two-thirds laid, and recovered on the 2d of September, 1866, and completed on the 8th of the same month. The fourth (French) cable was completed on the 23d of July, 1869. During the month of March, 1871, there were transmitted across the Atlantic, 13,587 messages, or an average about 438 per day; about 7 per cent of these were for the press, and about [illegible] per cent of them were for the public. The companies during the past year paid from 7 to 11 per cent dividends, besides adding to reserve fund for repairs or renewals.

—The Third Avenue Horse Railroad Company in New York ran its first cars October 10, 1853, and carried on the first day 2,000 passengers. The company has 1,300 horses, 200 passenger-cars, and employs 800 men in doing its work. Its depot is an immense structure built of brick. Another story will soon be added to the depot. The contract for the iron, which is to cost $114,000, was signed on Wednesday last. The whole improvement will cost over $300,000. The length of this road is eight miles, and the average time of a trip is one hour and twenty minutes. Corn and oats are ground and mixed by steam power, with cut hay for the "feed" of the horses, and weekly 1,700 bushels of the above grains and 450 bales of hay are used. This company carried last year 21,500,000 passengers, and its average daily receipts are $3,200, while on "extra" days they run up to $5,000 a day.

—The British Parliament recently passed a bill making Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, and the first Monday in August legal holidays in England, and discharging all working people from the obligation of service or labor on those days. In case Christmas Day falls on Sunday, the ensuing Monday is to be observed. In reference to Scotland, the legal holidays are to be Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday of May, and the first Monday of August. The Duke of Argyll stating that the Scotch entertained peculiar ideas as to the days on which certain holidays should fall. Parliament gave no peculiar name for the holiday falling on the first Monday of August. It may, however, have some connection with the great national act of the abolition of slavery in the British dominions, which went into effect on the 1st of that month.

—In 1870, it is stated, there were 10,000,000 dozen corsets, or 120,000,000 pair, imported into the United States—a quantity, it is calculated, sufficient to supply three pair to every adult female in the country. In addition, the annual domestic product of sewed corsets amounted to 1,500,000 pairs, manufactured by about twelve establishments. Near Strasburg, a city in Germany, there are 1,500 hand-looms employed in weaving corsets for the consumption in the United States. One man as a weaver and two women as finishers are required for each loom, which produces three corsets daily. The sale of corsets, it is estimated, increases 5 per cent every year. Corsets for males are also made, and about 200 dozen of this article of masculine apparel are imported into the United States every year.

—The public parks of New York city, including squares and places, are twenty-three in number, with an aggregate area of 1,007¼ acres. The Central Park has an area of 862 acres, of which 43½ acres are covered with water. In this park the length of the completed carriage drives is 9.44 miles; of roads for equestrian exclusively, 5.5 miles, and of walks for pedestrians, 28 miles. The maintenance of the Central Park, from April 20, 1870, to January 1, 1871, cost $270,752. During the same period, the expenditures for the maintenance of the museum amounted to $21,015, and the "construction expenses" of the museum amounted to $47,001. In addition, the construction expenses of the park amounted to $416,841. The total expenditures for the Central Park, during the eight months and ten days ending January 1, 1871, amounted to $755,410. During the same period the receipts amounted to $780,807, of which $516,600 were derived from the issue of stock. During 1870, the number of persons carried in the Central Park carriages were 113,345 in number, and who collectively paid $26,180. The increase of visitors in 1870, over the number of 1869, was 1,070,470. The police force consists of sixty-six men, of whom fifty-four are park-keepers, and the remaining twelve officers. Up to January 1, 1871, the total cost of the park land was $5,066,368, of which $1,[illegible] was assessed on adjacent property, leaving $4,[illegible] as the cost of the land to the city of New York. From May 1, 1857, to January 1, 1871, the total expenditures for improvements of the park amounted to $8,[illegible], making the total cost of the park land and improvements $13,[illegible].

—On the 30th of June, 1870, there were 3,[illegible] Lodges of Odd Fellows under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Order for the United States, embracing a membership of 298,[illegible], of which no less than 36,329 were initiated during the year ending at that date. The losses of membership during the same year were 2,581 by death, and [illegible] by expulsion, making 3,418 in all. These figures show that the Order is advancing in numbers at about the rate of 17 per cent, per annum, so that at the close of June, 1871, the Order must have numbered very nearly three hundred and fifty thousand members on the rolls of its Lodges. Its elder brother, Masonry, embraced a membership in the United States, in 1870, numbering 432,[illegible]. During the year ending June 30, 1870, the total sum paid out during the year for benefits and relief of all descriptions was $[illegible], or an average expenditure from the funds of the Order of about $3.87 for each member. The aggregate income of the Order for the year was $[illegible], or an average contribution from each member of about $9.19.

CROPS.

The peach crop at Cobden, Ill., is so large that some difficulty is experienced in properly distributing it.

—The Peoria *Review* of the 20th says: "From parties in Chenoa, we learn that the chinch-bugs are now on the wing, and farmers say that no further damage need be expected from them. When they fly in large bodies through the air they stop eating, and go to looking about and enjoying themselves. As a consequence, farmers are greatly encouraged, and say that the damage to the corn crop will be small. [illegible]"

—The Baraboo (Wis.) *Republic* of the 19th says: "Our Lavalle correspondent writes: 'Winter wheat is good. Spring wheat was injured by rust and drouth in June, but, since the heavy rains, is coming out better, and the crop, I think, will be nearly an average. Oats are fair. Corn is first rate. Potatoes look well, notwithstanding the bugs. [illegible]'"

WASHINGTON.

The Story of Pleasonton.

Boutwell's Vindictiveness.

The Indian's Resignation.

A Full Account of Treasury Matters.

The Fight of the Trays.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.

PARKER'S BRAVE ACT.

Parker has resigned because he was reduced to be a clerk of the Indian Commission. This depressed the spirit of the fat brave. Who is there to weep for Logan? Not one.

He was a portly and respectable man who took no liquor in his greens, and, at times, nay, frequently, he wore an imposing, semi-melancholy countenance. Under the eye of some queer, resolute, dry nature like John Rawlins', Parker was diligent and faithful. Set alone to manage the Indian Ring, the poor Seneca found the subject too abstruse, particularly with himself thrown into its consideration. He did an honorable act when he resigned, and, if all the office-holders who are not useful would follow his example, public virtue would take a new start amongst us. The Indian is not necessarily a civilizer of his people.

"His soul proud science never taught to roam
Far from that solar theme, the milky way;
But simple resignation [illegible]
Beyond the Indian king [illegible]
We hope, transmitted to that equal sky,
His race at large will bear him company."

And now the Apaches are to be subjugated by Geo. H. Stuart and Vincent Colyer, on the theory of the exhausted receiver. That is, they are to be talked out of war, and induced to waylay no more wagon-trains for the sake of eating the mules. If I am credibly informed, the price of meat is so high in Arizona that the soldiers chew on their own mules as they ride up in the country; the mules submit to it because they have been sworn in and branded "U. S." The smile is so much of a regular soldier that he don't care who chews on him, so they respect his ears. Since my recent experience at the New York riots I have lost faith in the power of kindness. The still small voice appears to me to be the minnie ball, whether Cochise or O'Grady is to be convinced. Sentimentality becomes pure imagination when carried as far as the Gila River.

IS PLEASONTON WRONG?

There is a wide (no! small, nothing more than small originating in that way), a small newsvenders' conspiracy to get up a feeling against General Pleasonton and have him turned out of his office. It emanates from a ring of gawks who are concerned together in making advertising slaves out of the exploded Boutwell loan, and it is set on by a certain J. W. Douglas, of Erie, Pennsylvania. This Douglas is one of Cameron's runners, and he holds the place of Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue. Failing, with the whole Cameron set at his back, to succeed to Delano's place, after the latter was removed, Douglas became a malcontent and has steadily worked against Pleasonton. The terms of the big loan for funding imposed upon Congress by Boutwell were that 1 per cent of the amount of bonds taken up it should be applied to the advertising of it. As only about $[illegible], or less than one-twentieth of the bonds have been taken, and the thing is stopped dumb-still, it follows that $[illegible] have been thrown away in advertising, and I am informed that Mr. Boutwell has exceeded this figure, and actually spent and paid out $[illegible]. If I am rightly informed, the advertising was put into the hands of C. C. Norvell, of the New York *Times*, who farmed it out to two subordinates, Ramsdell and Crounse. Young and Shepherd, two New York writers, were sent to Europe to stir up the capital [illegible] and serial in America has had a piece of the job, and yet the whole has been a failure. But it gave Mr. Boutwell that prodigiously small newspaper support which he is getting every day.

Moral to readers: Take with a mental drawback whatever you read in these days about the vast performances of the Secretary of the Treasury! Particularly if it goes by telegraph.

TALK WITH PLEASONTON.

I had a talk with General Pleasonton the other day. There was no military form to get to him; he appeared to be prompt and affable with all, and I fancy the recollections about his Maritime formalities came from his ante-room where Douglas and [illegible], who, for his office, waylay unsuspecting reporters and chirp them up to little attempts at satire.

The struggle between Boutwell and Pleasonton arose first and almost wholly from the General's attempt to have the Income tax repealed.

He found it to yield a small nett amount proportioned to the trouble experienced to collect it; that it was prolific of fraud; that thousands of good and trustworthy business men did not know what their incomes amounted to, and could not swear, under the law, to a fixed sum with the exceptions noted, that, with the government's four hundred clerks, the attempt to trace say A. T. Stewart's income through the examination of his nine hundred clerks would be overtaxing; that no case of fraud had ever been successfully carried through a trial, and that the sentiment up to the jury box and even the United States Judges, stood in the way of prosecuting the subject.

With fixed opinions on this repeal, General Pleasonton went up to the President and made his argument. The President was gratified, and expressed the wish that Congress would strike out the Income tax, and he also wished General Pleasonton to go before the proper Congressional Committee and make the argument which proved so effectual at the White House.

This Pleasonton proceeded to do, stating his case before the Senate Committee of Finance and the House Committee of Ways and Means, both of which took a deep interest in the question. The country rejoiced to find the new Commissioner, the President, and Congress in accord. All this riled Mr. Boutwell with dislike of Pleasonton, and with the positive arrogance of his nature. He is a man who never learned to tolerate a difference, nor to excuse one in a subordinate.

Without saying a word to the President, Boutwell slipped up to the same committees of Congress and combated the positions advanced by the Collector. He also log-rolled with all his forces in the lobbies, committee-rooms, and on the floor of Congress, treating the President with insultless discourtesy, and we owe, to-day, the retention of this onerous excise to Mr. Boutwell solely. To General Pleasonton we owe the only vigorous official attempt ever made to repeal it. No tax makes the government so odious, and more imperils the Republican party.

THE QUARREL INTENSIFIED.

Mr. Boutwell's new loan-advertising money, however, put him in a fine aggressive situation with the organs of opinion, and the word went out that Pleasonton must be scotched. The earth was the saints' and the fulness thereof, and Mr. Boutwell was the saint. The number of young men imperfectly writing the English language, who have since puckered up their mouths in the effort to spell out the wrong cause of this disagreement, is not named *Legion & Hen.*

You may distinguish the young man imperfectly writing the English language by a way he has of trying to talk it, instead. He feels an intellectual unwillingness to take a short cut to his closet and communicate directly with the reading public, but he constructs himself into a gas apparatus, and goes hob-nobbing down Pennsylvania avenue and through the departments. He tells everybody he sees about the matter on his mind. He looks as if the country is indeed desperate when a man of the name of Pleasonton is entrusted with its collections. He intimates that frauds are on the *hopa*—generally, and unduly emphasizing the wrong syllable of this formidable word. Having made himself a nuisance in this way for two or three days the young man imperfectly writing the English language retires upon the victory he has won for his country. He puts his ivory-headed cane down in the corner of his lodging, unstraps his yellow gaiters, and remarks to his wife: "Oh! Tilden, this is terrible!" A more unsuccessful injurer of anybody except himself, and a more signal case of well dressed pauperism is not on record than the young man imperfectly writing the English language, who edits the town by talking to it. He is only useful as the gad fly who carries the humors and rumors out of the atmosphere and his mischief is dissipated by a switch of the tail. Mr. Boutwell is welcome to this disseminator of his vengeance.

THE CHARGES ON PLEASONTON.

Through such buzzers as this the air has been lately filled with bits of noise about lock-frauds, stamp-frauds, and collusion frauds in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Let us go through some of them; first the stamp matter.

The act passed by the Impeachment Congress, with Mr. Boutwell charging near the head of it, or, just one place in the rear of Ben. Butler, to keep A. Johnson and H. McCulloch from trampling out little weak Rollins, the Internal Revenue Commissioner, made Rollins nearly absolute in the management of his bureau. It especially authorised him to select the stamps and locks, metres, etc., in the domain of his duty, and it did not say a word about dividing his responsibility in these technicalities with the Secretary. The act labored toward the height of the purpose to release Rollins from the custody of McCulloch, and it remains in force to this day. No man can read it either, without admitting that whatever its motive, it was a politic and precautionary act. It broke in half the immense and overpowering perquisites of the Secretary, relieved him from little performances and responsibilities, that he might devote himself to the wider and nobler features of finance, and it helped to save the reputation of Hugh McCulloch, while Rollins, loaded down with the little tasks of lock-picking and stamp-vending, fumbled to insignificance, and is now a life insurance peddler.

It is a feature of Mr. Boutwell's character, however, that if you relieve him from his littler duties you take him out of his bailiwick. Like the Emperor of China, who would not accept the gift of an English coach because the driver sat on top and seemed the highest, Boutwell wants to beat the drum and command the company also. He is a greater authority on buttons than Pleasonton. The latter read over the binding act of 1866, and, in conformity with his powers, ordered proposals for stamps and stamp-paper. From the recommendation of Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and others, and the character of their article, he gave the contract to the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, Conn. Mr. Boutwell's young man imperfectly writing the English language, and the Standard Company and Boutwell legislators at once cried fraud. And, going to the $300,000 aforesaid, Mr. Boutwell has [illegible] the stamp-paper contract and given it to a friend of Wilcox, in Philadelphia, where the Secretary has a relative.

The price of the two sets of paper is the same, and the quality about equal.

Good people at a distance! A Washington fraud in our days is generally a conflict of jurisdiction. This whole subject has been exaggerated by bushwhackers and retainers. Alfred Pleasonton is as honest a man as Mr. Boutwell.

THE LOCK FRAUD.

Next the lock-fraud, so-called. While Delano held the Revenue Bureau, General Pleasonton, Collector of the First District of New York, recommended the American seal lock, a strong and ingenious invention, the key-hole of which is covered by pieces of glass, on which are photographed a series of numbers, fortuitously arranging themselves in a kaleidoscope. To get at the lock the bit of glass must be broken, and it cannot be replaced; consequently no one can tamper with the lock in an officer's absence.

It was Delano who adopted the lock, with Boutwell's concurrence, twelve months ago, and the only difference in the situation is, that Pleasonton now recommends the government to pay for the lock instead of the distiller. The lock is, I believe, attached to the Tice-metre, and it costs $5.

The sprig of literature who has been making a fraud out of this old subject ought to be brought up to adolescence under violet glass. Nothing else can make him a harmonious calf.

THE THOMSON CASE.

The other insinuation against Pleasonton is that his clerk, Thomson, advised some parties in New York, by telegraph, of the approaching decision against the Central Railroad. This has not clearly been made out. If true, it has already been cleared up by Thomson resigning his place. To make feeling against the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue on this subject, some of Boutwell's satellites, without authority of law, probably by corrupting the telegraph employes, secured three private telegrams, and used them as accessories to the prejudice of the Commissioner.

CHARACTER OF BOUTWELL.

I omitted to add to the statement of the seal-lock case, the fact that Pleasonton urged against Boutwell's obtuseness the necessity of a Whiskey Export law, the whiskey to be sent abroad free of duty and to pass in bonded cars, the cars to be fastened with the seal-lock aforesaid. This is a needful law, and was wisely suggested; the consumption of whiskey is increasing abroad, and it affords in a condensed form, for transit, a new market for the Western farmers' grain. With a fair chance and a pure article, Bourbon whiskey could compete with brandy in every part of Europe.

Pleasonton was also a champion of the Port of Entry bill for the benefit of Chicago and other great towns of the interior which had hitherto been paying tribute to New York, Boston, and the seaport cities. This bill was opposed by Mr. Boutwell with that obstinacy which he continues to employ at the expense of his countrymen, and yet he receives some admiration from them for it. A man can be a demagogue against the people as well as a demagogue by consonance with them. Diogenes in his tub was an example of one seeking popularity by force of unamiability. To erect a reputation upon severity, and vindicate manifold errors by pointing to a success which is chargeable to other reasons, appears to be Mr. Boutwell's part. It is not far removed from the demagogue. He has paid off much of the debt, and he makes that conclusion appear to come logically from the premises of his financial position. A weak public cannot reason its way out of this false syllogism, and little retainers and runners beat their bewgags to confuse any passing logician. He is not a great administrator who is always in a quarrel and seeking to crush some weaker rival. He is not a powerful financier who looks neither to the right nor the left, but drives his one line of policy over the cruellest road. To carry the nation to solvency, like a Secretary of our Treasury, one needs the illuminating light of science and the magnanimity to recollect that in government the straight line is not always the shortest one. Old [illegible], the statesman who wore that coat to his seal, passed out of power with his King.

Mr. Boutwell has never so much as examined a popular suggestion; he has opposed them all with jealousy; and he has now distinguished his notions of the dignity of executive office by quarrelling both with Delano and Pleasonton. His new loan, persisted in with blind disregard for advice, might have been saleable had he made it on long time so that guardians, executors, etc., with the money of heirs to invest, could have locked it safely and for a long period away. Had he read the daily market quotations he would have seen that our long bonds are quoted higher than our short ones. But he wanted to stickle for the little as well as the big, and his funding system is the deadest thing above ground.

In General Pleasonton the President does not possess a man of genius, but, though educated a soldier and approved a good one, he is a man of truer and better popular sympathies than Mr. Boutwell.

The whole row is a fight to crush out Pleasonton because he is not an under-strapper—nothing more. Mr. Boutwell may find that his policy will come to be stigmatized in time, more for its severity than its success, like the Code of Lycurgus which keeps alive its author's name only because it was written in blood. GATH.

STORMS.

In Michigan.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, July 18.

A severe hail-storm and tornado passed over a portion of this county, north and East of Grass Lake, on Sunday afternoon last, doing great damage to crops, fruit trees, etc. Its direction was from northwest to southeast, taking in its course the neighborhoods of Stephen Finch, I. N. Herrick, Loubenguyer's mill, in Waterloo, the German Church, Sylvan Centre, and other localities in the town of Sylvan. The hailstones were unusually large, and in many houses most of the window glass on the west side was broken; in some, cornfields were nearly entirely stripped from the stalks and in others very badly torn; the oats were badly beaten down, and many of the heads stripped from the straw; and what potatoes were left by the bugs were badly damaged also. Our correspondent says a hail-storm so destructive has not been known in that region for many years.

Before striking Grass Lake, the storm passed through Waterloo Township, doing immense damage. Entire fields of wheat, which had been harvested, were blown in every direction, and the corn was almost entirely destroyed over quite an extent of country. In addition to this, the roofs were blown off several buildings, and a large number of fences destroyed. Mr. D. L. Ball, of Waterloo, suffered losses to the amount of over a thousand dollars. He lost one hundred and eighty bushels of wheat, two large fields of corn—one of them containing ten acres—had the roof of his brick-yard building blown off and smashed, his orchard damaged, and his dwelling-house injured. Mr. Daniel Lantis lost one corner of the roof of his barn, and had his orchard considerably damaged. Mr. Levi Lutes lost also the greater part of a fine orchard. The storm was about a mile in width. It is impossible to state the damages correctly at present, but they are estimated at five thousand dollars.

In Kansas.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Record July 18.

This section of the country was visited last night by another of those storms which have characterized the "heated term" of 1871. A dense cloud rose in the north and northwest at about midnight, and reached here shortly after 12 o'clock. The lightning was incessant, the thunder roared without intermission but its sound seemed muffled and deadened by the noise of the wind. So violent was the wind that the rain was fairly driven into fine spray, like that which surrounds a cataract. The gale lasted about an hour, and its effects, as discovered this morning, though not as severe as was feared, were quite apparent. The partly-finished roof of the new female seminary was blown away, the front of Tefft & Sain's new building on Kansas avenue was injured; both the gables of Mr. Marshall's residence on Kansas avenue, were blown down; Mr. Leiter's barn was destroyed; Capt. Smallwood's stable was considerably damaged; the frame of Mr. Winchip's residence, now building, was blown down. Chimneys were knocked down all over town, and many fine trees were destroyed. Fruit trees suffered especially; many of them, especially peaches, were twisted off, and when this was not the case, the fruit was all shaken off. Mr. Cross, on Quincy street, was a heavy loser in this way. It was noticed that elms and cottonwoods stood the shock better than other trees. Of course the hanging signs along the avenue were all strewed along the sidewalks.

West of this point the gale was very severe. The hotel building, Mr. Cassebaum's residence, and other buildings at Rossville, were blown down or seriously injured. It is reported that the Catholic Seminary at St. Mary's was unroofed.

Fruit in Northern Iowa.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, July 11.

Notwithstanding the freeze on the night of the 27th of April, after nearly all kinds of fruit were in blossom, every account we receive from the north part of the State assures us that there is a goodly quantity of apples, pears, and plums in that region. Wherever they have apple trees of sufficient age, the farmers are cheered with the prospect of fruit. In Hardin, Grundy, Blackhawk, Butler, and Bremer, it will be no uncommon case of 500 bushels of apples in an orchard. And in one of the above counties one man will have 2,000 bushels.

The frost, or freeze, on the 27th of April was very severe. The ground was frozen so as to bear a horse, and the limbs of the trees were frozen stiff; still apples that were in blossom were not killed. An old fruit raiser remarked at the time, "There was no danger of the apples so long as they were in the red." When apples first blossom, the bloom is a purplish red, but in a few days it turns pale. The above meant that if the frost came while the blossoms were yet red, they would not be killed. What say our horticulturists to this?

Again, it is said by men who believe in old saws, "that frost never kills fruit in the new of the moon." The 27th of April was under a favorable moon, so this will add another laurel to the proverb.

Northern Iowa is also just in its wheat harvest. The crop will be an average yield. But the prospect for corn in that part of the State is far ahead of any previous year since it was settled. The corn is mostly now in silk, nearly a month in advance of other years. The season has been favorable for cultivating corn; and it is now generally very clear of weeds. Oats are enormous. It is believed by many of the farmers that in various cases there will be 100 bushels to the acre. That portion of our State has had, from various causes, rather poor crops for two years, and it has caused much stringency in money matters, but unless some unforeseen calamity come upon them, this year will make all right.

With a great abundance of all the smaller fruits, and a liberal supply of apples, with wheat and barley a full average, and corn, oats, and potatoes all that the most craving would ask, brighter times are in the future for that portion of the State where Democracy is but little and unknown.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Rapid Extension of Railroads in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 20.

The work on the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific has been prosecuted with such energy that we are now promised an excursion to Breckinridge, on the Red River of the North, 216 miles distant from St. Paul, by the 15th of September next. The whole line is graded, and the cars running to Morris, 150 miles from St. Paul, and the iron is being laid at the rate of more than a mile each day.

Orders have been received to place under contract the line from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd, and to have the same completed before the 1st of January.

The road from Saint Cloud to Pembina via the Sauk Valley, will also be prosecuted with great vigor during the season, and it is believed Sauk Centre will be reached before "the snow flies."

The Northern Pacific Railway is completed to Oak Lake, nearly one hundred miles west of the Mississippi, and is taking long strides "toward the far West, where rolls the Oregon."

The railway from St. Paul to Hudson, connecting with the West Wisconsin at that place, is under contract and will be pushed to completion at the earliest practical moment. The iron, rolling stock, &c., is now on the way from the East.

The St. Paul & Chicago Railway (from St. Paul to Winona) is completed to Lake City, and will probably reach Winona in November.

The Hastings & Dakota Railway is nearly completed from Farmington to Shakopee, and will reach Carver, and probably beyond that point, the ensuing fall.

The line from Minneapolis to White Bear Lake is nearly completed, and that from Minneapolis to Carver will be in operation in November.

The St. Paul & Sioux City Railway moves on steadily toward its destination, and it is believed that in less than a year St. Paul will be connected by iron bands with the metropolis of Dakota.

The railway from St. Peter to New Ulm is under contract, and will be in operation in less a year.

Eastern Extension of the Northern Pacific Railway.

From the Duluth Express, July 15.

Considerable attention has lately been drawn to the project of a railway from the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific, at Duluth, along the south shore of Lake Superior, through Northern Michigan, to Sault Ste. Marie, there crossing the Ste. Marie River at the rapids, where navigation is interrupted, and proceeding around Georgian Bay to connect with the railway system of Canada. It is not generally known, however, that the project has already assumed so much definiteness that a large Canadian surveying party arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, about two weeks ago, to make a survey of the route eastward from that point, and that Mr. Cumberland, President of the Northern Railway in Canada, has either gone or is about going to England to negotiate with capitalists for the raising of funds to carry it out at once.

That the enterprise is a feasible and promising one, we can see no reason for a doubt. The route, alike through the Michigan and through the Canadian section of it, presents, so far as the topography of the country is concerned, no serious difficulties; the Ste. Marie Rapids can be easily bridged, without interfering with navigation at all, and the connection to be formed with Eastern seaports is remarkably direct. From Duluth to the Sault along the southern shore of Lake Superior, the line is almost straight and precisely east and west. From the Sault around the head of Georgian Bay, the curve from the parallel of the Northern Pacific to the parallel of either of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, or of the Central and Erie Roads in this State, is almost as short as could be formed if no body of water intervened. The proposed road will form, in connection with the Northern Pacific, the shortest and straightest line of rail, as we judge from an examination of the map, that can possibly be stretched across the continent.

The animating spirit of this enterprise seems to be Mr. Cumberland, of the Northern Railway, which runs from Toronto to Collingwood; although behind him, no doubt, is an inspiration from the energetic builders of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Cumberland, of course, is working in the interest of his own road, and will endeavor to secure for that as much advantage of connection as possible. Probably the first Eastern connection, however, that the new road will form will be with the narrow gauge railway that is being built from Toronto to Lake Nipissing. Ultimately it will be reached by the Canada Central, which is being rapidly extended up the Valley of the Ottawa River, and which will give to Montreal the straightest connection with the Northern Pacific Railway that can be formed.

Next, at least, to that with Montreal, the most advantageous connection that can be formed for this proposed extension of the Northern Pacific Railway, will be the great railroads eastward from Buffalo. Such a connection may be secured, at no great cost, by the construction of a road from Fort Erie to Hamilton, diagonally across the Welland Isthmus between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and thence straight north to the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, wherever the projected road from Duluth may be nearest reached.

Competition between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, July 18.

The Lodi *Journal* has the following in regard to the proposed rival route from the line of the Northwestern Extension to Milwaukee, in regard to which we copied an article from the Baraboo *Republic* last week:

"A surveying party started from here last Tuesday morning for the purpose of surveying a line [illegible]"

In case such a road is to be built, there would be many advantages in taking a new departure from here, instead of Lodi, with a direct line to Milwaukee by way of Lake Mills and Jefferson, where, as in other towns on the route having no easy means of access to Milwaukee, we have heard it said a liberal amount of aid could be secured. This would involve the construction of much less road, and give a more direct line than the one proposed above.

Railroad Developments in Michigan.

The Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad is a new enterprise which will be finished as far as Lansing before the middle of August, and thence is to be pushed with all diligence to Pentwater, on Lake Michigan. We believe it is also in view to establish a line of steamers from Pentwater to Sheboygan, in Wisconsin.

Another new road is the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana, which will be finished as far as Logansport by September 1, and will thus connect the City of the Straits with a large and fertile region in Indiana. It is claimed also that by this link a route will be formed between St. Louis and New York, some thirty miles shorter than any now existing.

The Detroit and Bay City Road, by the help of which it is hoped to bring the Northern Pacific to Detroit, is another project now being vigorously pushed. The capital stock has all been taken, with the exception of $100,000, and the road will undoubtedly be built.

The West Wisconsin Road.

From the Minneapolis News, July 15.

This road, sometimes called the Tomah Road, starts at the village of Tomah, in Wisconsin, and pursues a general northwesterly direction to the St. Croix—one hundred and forty-five miles. Tomah is a station on the old Milwaukee & LaCrosse Road, now owned and run by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. This gives it a Milwaukee connection. The Northwestern Company is pushing a branch of its road, called the Baraboo Valley Road, direct to Tomah by way of Madison. This will give it a Chicago connection. A road is also projected, and, we believe, already commenced, from Tomah to Mineral Point, Wis., where it will strike the Mineral Point Road, and over that will gain a connection with the Illinois Central at Warren or Freeport, Illinois. This will give a direct St. Louis connection. Thus we see that the Tomah or West Wisconsin Road will secure this region direct and short connections with Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis. The Chicago connection via the Tomah Road will be shorter than that via the St. Paul & Chicago. It is designed, after the road is completed and in thorough running order, to run trains from St. Paul to Chicago on the Tomah and Northwestern Roads, in fourteen hours. The distance to Chicago via the Tomah Road is nearly 100 miles less than it is over the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, at present our only eastern rail outlet. But unless Minneapolis can secure a connection with the Tomah Road via Stillwater, by means of a bridge at that point across the St. Croix, this shorter route will be of little advantage to us, inasmuch as we shall be obliged to go to St. Paul to secure a connection with it. Without a bridge at Stillwater, this road will render us more tributary to and dependent upon St. Paul even than now. The cost of a bridge at Stillwater is estimated at from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount the Lake Superior & Mississippi Company will assume one-third, Stillwater one-third, and if Minneapolis will assume the other third the bridge can be built. At the proper time, we presume, a definite proposition will be submitted to our citizens to raise a certain amount for this bridge.

A bridge built at Stillwater, the Lake Superior & Mississippi Company, assisted by towns in Wisconsin which are interested in the project, would assume the building of the spur of road needed to connect the bridge with the Tomah Road. The distance from the eastern end of the bridge to Hammond is fifteen miles; to Warren, a nearer point on the Tomah Road, ten miles. The spur would intersect the Tomah Road at one of these points—whichever affords the best route.

The Wisconsin Railway Bridge at Hudson.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 18.

The Hudson *Democrat* of yesterday contains the following pleasing intelligence concerning the West Wisconsin Railway bridge at Hudson:

"While no final agreement has been reached, each party has [illegible] to have two draws of 140 feet each, and a fall span of 160 feet, in the railroad bridge. All is lauded."

The above statement is confirmed by a gentleman who arrived from Hudson last evening. The settlement is regarded with satisfaction by all concerned, and it is said that work will be recommenced immediately. There is a rumor that another bridge will be built at the upper end of the city of Stillwater, and a line of railway constructed thence to the town of Hammond, in the rear of Hudson.

Railroad from Chicago to Omaha.

From the Princeton (Ill.) Republican, July 20.

The subject of railroad from Chicago to Omaha, via Joliet, Homer, Dover, and Muscatine, is beginning to engage the attention of the people along the line of the proposed route; and, in order to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the people of Dover, a meeting was held at that place on Monday night last. The meeting was addressed by Quincy A. Kellogg, Esq., the agent of the company, who, with Robert Wilson, the engineer, and S. M. Roe, are traveling over the line to determine the feasibility of the route, and to see what local aid can be secured from the people. The starting point of the road is fixed at Calumet, on the river, south of Chicago, and this place promises to be one of the finest ship harbors on the lakes. The speaker said they had travelled enough to satisfy themselves that the only obstacle in the way of a speedy completion of the road was money, and the encouragement they had received along the line convinced him that the project would be a success. The meeting was very well attended, considering the short notice given, and the people are hopeful for the future of Dover.

Surveying is still in progress on the road from here to Amboy, and will not be entirely finished, perhaps, for several weeks to come. One route surveyed runs within one quarter of a mile of Ohio station; but another line will be tried several miles further west, it is said. Additional work is also to be done between here and the Junction, where the work of grading is commenced; and we shall not, therefore, be surprised if the work hangs fire for a month yet; after which time we may begin to expect a lively movement of the railroad phenomenon, whatever that is.

An Important Railroad Connection.

From the Memphis (Mo.) Reveille.

We published an editorial, taken from the Glenwood *Criterion*, in our last issue, which intimated that an important arrangement had been effected which made our Canton Railroad a link in one of the most important Western railways. Since that time we have received further information which corroborates that intimation. We think we state what we know to be true—as nearly as any person can know, who has not positive knowledge—that such an arrangement has been perfected, forming a continuous line of road from Duluth, Minnesota, to St. Louis. The chain of road will be composed of the Iowa Central, from Duluth to Glenwood; the M. Y. & W. R. R. from the latter point to Quincy, and the Quincy & St. Louis Road. Trains are now running upon the Iowa Central, from Duluth to Albia, Iowa. Most of the grading is completed to Moulton, Iowa, and there yet remains about twelve miles of grade to make, and about thirty-one miles of iron to lay to complete the road to Glenwood. Anyone who will take the trouble to examine the map will see at a glance that the distance by way of this place and Quincy from Glenwood to St. Louis, is less than by the way of the North Missouri; the angle to the west being greater at Moberly on that road than the angle to the east at Canton on our road. This road will therefore put us in direct communication with the lumber regions of the North and the markets of the South.

Miscellaneous.

Work has been ordered on the Air Line route from Oakland to Sacramento by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The distance is asserted to be eighty-three miles to Oakland. Three miles of piling and bridge work will be necessary to cross the head of Suisun Bay. Two drawbridges are to be constructed. The road will be commenced at Oakland, and thirty miles constructed within the next sixty days. The bridge work will be put together at Oakland, and forwarded as soon as the road is constructed to the crossing point. It is intended to have the road completed by the 1st of January next.

The Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad has been leased to the Pennsylvania Company for 99 years. This transfer gives the control of the Ohio bridge at Louisville to the Pennsylvania Company, as it now owns a majority of the stock of the Bridge Company. Possession given on August 1.

KIDNAPPED FOR REVENGE.

The Daughter of a Pennsylvanian Kidnapped and Brought to Michigan—Recovered Through the Efforts of the Masonic Fraternity.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 20.

James H. Baker, a Deputy Sheriff of Ingham County, and a resident of Lansing, passed through Detroit last evening en route for Suspension Bridge, having in his care a girl 10 years old, named Helen McKibbee, who will be restored to her father and friends at that point. The little girl's adventures during the past seven months have been curious and extended, and she could hardly be persuaded by her protector that they were shortly to terminate in happiness and rest. As Mr. Baker states her case, and as little Helen herself relates it, she has been made the tool whereby a vindictive relative struck a most cruel blow at other relatives for the sake of revenge.

About a year and a half ago Helen's father, who was a widower, and residing at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., his present address, was married again, his choice not at all pleasing his relatives, particularly a brother of the former wife, whose name is Daniel Haywood. This Haywood is a single man, somewhat advanced in age, and was a travelling agent up to a few days ago, being now "travelling" to escape the vengeance of the law. He made it his home with McKibbee, and the two had many hard words in regard to the marriage. At length McKibbee turned him out-doors one day, and forbade him to enter the house again. Haywood swore to be revenged, and declared that no ordinary vengeance would satisfy the insult which he deemed his character had sustained. He remained about the neighborhood, but McKibbee paid very little attention to his threats, and instructed his wife and two daughters to give him no notice. One evening, in September last, while Helen and her sister, who is about 16 years old, were returning home from a neighbor's, the road being lonesome and unfrequented, they were met by Haywood, who leaped from a buggy and ordered them both to get in, being so violent in his actions that the girls dared not disobey him. Whipping his horses into a run, he had taken them about two miles when the elder girl leaped out of the vehicle and made her escape, he being pursued several miles by some farmers on horseback, to whom the girl related the matter of kidnapping. Just how far they rode Helen does not remember, but it was for many hours, and then they stopped only for a short time, and she was taken on board the cars. Haywood impressed it upon her mind that if she called him by that name, made any alarm, or dared to hold any conversation with strangers, her life should be the forfeit. He also tried to flatter her, and between his ferocious threats and his promises of new clothing and fine jewelry the little girl rendered him obedience.

Helen remembers passing through Cleveland and her steamboat ride to Detroit, and then she found herself in Lansing, and was informed by Haywood that her home would henceforth be there. During the evening of her arrival she was taken to the north end of the city, and to the house of a resident whose character for integrity, honesty, and manly worth has never been questioned until now. She was there told that her name had been changed to Gage, and that she must never tell any person a word about her other name, parents, or home. The citizen has several relatives in Lansing, and this Haywood is distantly related to each one, this fact probably inducing him to put the stolen girl into the hands he did. In a few days Helen was provided with books and sent to the Fourth Ward Union School, her name being upon the records as Gage.

When the older daughter reached home and related her story, there was immediate excitement. The officers of the law started out in every direction, neighbors turned out on the hunt, and the search was not discontinued until it became apparent that the kidnapper had removed his victim far beyond the reach of the ordinary officers. Then the Police Superintendents of the principal cities, and the County Sheriffs of all Pennsylvania were appealed to, and the father expended a large sum of money within the month endeavoring to gain a clue. The girl had had her photograph taken a few weeks before, and one of them was re-copied and a specimen sent to every point and to every official where there was the slightest hope of success; but every effort failed to track the villain further than to the point where he took the cars. A firm of lawyers, all of the partners noted for being equally good detectives, was then secured by the father, and they got out handbills, advertisements, circulars, and sought in every way to discover the girl's abiding-place; but they got out so much as a trace. The victim's parents were half crazed with grief, the case gained notoriety throughout the whole State, and, as a last hope, the lawyers determined to appeal to the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States for assistance. This was in May last, after seven months of weary and fruitless search. A circular, containing a close description of the girl and detailing the circumstances of the case, was mailed to several hundred lodges—one of them to that of North Lansing. George H. Green, W. M., reading the circular over, it was passed to some of the brethren, and the neighbors of the man who had the girl in charge came to the conclusion that Helen was the one sought after. If not, she was a stranger whose history had never been told, and about whose past life no word was ever dropped. Determined to proceed cautiously, one of the brothers wrote to the firm of attorneys, stating his suspicions, and as soon as steam could bring them the father and one of the firm arrived at Lansing. The father remained shut up in his room at the Lansing House, fearing that if he were seen on the streets his child might be hurried out of the city. Securing the help of an attorney named Wiley, the lawyer was granted a writ of habeas corpus, procured the assistance of Sheriff Baker, and the three walked down to North Lansing, firmly believing that the girl was found at last. Arriving at the house they found it locked up, curtains down, and the neighbors stated that the family had suddenly gone off on a "visit." In spite of all the care taken, it had become known that the child's friends were in town, and she was spirited away. This was on the 5th of June. When the father was informed of the circumstance he broke down and wept like a child, having had his mind fully made up that his long search was at an end. The matter of working up the case was then given over to Baker, the Pennsylvania lawyer promising to help all he could. Knowing the citizen who had been keeping the child, and something of his relatives out of town, Baker and the lawyer hunted over several counties, and Baker at length went home and left the lawyer at Mon[illegible]. A great fear was that the girl would be spirited out of the State, and Baker was thus forced to watch Haywood [illegible] ten or a dozen relatives to see that none of them left town on any errand. He knew that the family were stopping in Monroe County, and he learned that they did not take the girl with them when so suddenly starting off from Lansing. What had become of her? One morning last week one of the relatives, a female, left the city for the north, and eluded Baker in her getting away. He followed on the next train, found that she had stopped at Corunna, picked up the girl who was there secreted by a friend, and then passed on to Detroit, remained here over night, and had next morning taken the train for Hillsdale. He followed on, being but a few hours behind her, and sure of his game, but she reached Hillsdale in time to take Helen four miles into the country and to go herself three miles in another direction before he arrived. Halting only long enough to procure a livery team, Baker began his search, and in four hours had the girl in his possession, and both were confronting the Lansingite, who had furnished a home for her at the instance of Haywood. He was in Hillsdale County to help get the girl away when she should arrive, and had Baker been a few hours later Helen would have been started for Kansas. She was taken back to Lansing, and her father telegraphed to, and she passed through here last evening, as stated, the father telegraphing that he would meet her at the Falls. Her happiness at being en route for home could not be concealed, and she could not keep still a moment.

Haywood's sole object was revenge. He meant to deal the father a most cruel blow, and he did. In addition to his own personal transactions he received assistance from a number of friends, who watched McKibbee's every action, two or three times frustrating his plots in securing a clue. These same parties are supposed to have telegraphed to Lansing, when they found that McKibbee and his lawyer had at length hit the right track. So well did these conspirators work [illegible] the postoffice at Montrose that the lawyers had to have letters directed to them under another name. The search for the child also included the hunt for Haywood. He was at Lansing several times, but this was before the right clue had been gained, and he is now supposed to be in Kansas. He was discovered in Massachusetts last winter, and a requisition made on the Governor of that state, but before it could be reached he had fled, having been warned by his friends at Montrose. If caught, and he will be, his punishment cannot be too severe.

As for the several Lansingites who assisted him in secreting the girl knowing, as the citizen one has confessed, that she was kidnapped, there is only one shadow of an excuse. They claim that Haywood informed them that the girl was maltreated at home, and that he had stolen her away to save her from bad treatment. This assertion is denied by the father, the older sister, and by Helen herself, who could not remember that her father ever struck her a blow. She is a bright-eyed, good-looking girl, and informed our reporter that her keepers kept a strict watch over to prevent her writing a letter, which she is advanced enough to do, and to see that she did not divulge the secret to any of her schoolmates. "But I knew that pa would come," she added, and was therefore content to keep the secret until such a time as divulging it would redound to her benefit.

The method used to secure a trace of the child was not original, although the Masonic Lodges are not a channel for communications of this kind. When a whole State, and its daily and weekly papers were interested in the fate of a stolen child, the fraternity were only too glad to extend all assistance to further a successful search. Only for the circular which went to Lansing the girl might not have been discovered for years, or even years. The detective ability displayed by Mr. Baker certainly entitles him to much credit.

LAURA D. FAIR.

She is Visited by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 11.

Learning that Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, in company with Mrs. [illegible], had paid a visit to Mrs. Laura D. Fair in the County Jail, a reporter called at the Grand Hotel in the evening to ascertain the views of the eminent women who represent the Woman Suffrage party, at present in the city, upon the case of this unfortunate woman, whose crime and trial have been the cause of comment throughout the country. Miss Anthony being engaged, we were ushered to the parlor by Mrs. Stanton, who said that she was perfectly willing to give her views of Mrs. Fair, and her condition from the stand-point of her personal observation. She said: "When I went to the jail to-day and saw what I did see, I was saddest moment I remember. And when I looked into the mild blue eyes of that poor woman, and studied that pale and sorrow-laden face, I could but feel that no amount of testimony, no array of evidence, might be piled up against her, could convince me that she was the bad woman that the press has stated she was. Mrs. Fair may not have been a saint, but she cannot have been a demon. I think that the treatment of this woman is an outrage and a disgrace to the city of San Francisco."

Reporter. Mrs. Stanton, in what respect is Mrs. Fair specially outraged?

Mrs. Stanton. She is confined in that damp cell, without any other window than an iron-barred one, with no means of shielding it from the bitter cold. She is not allowed the privilege of walking for an hour or so each day in the corridor, as she wishes. There are men there—Barstow and Cole—among them, who have the privileges of the jail, who go into the office and sit by the fire, while this weak, defenceless woman is debarred the privilege of stepping her foot outside the cell, where she is dying.

Reporter. There is a difference of medical opinion about Mrs. Fair's health.

Mrs. Stanton. There need be none. She is sick. She has premonitory symptoms of pneumonia. You men in the city do not want to hang Mrs. Fair, they say, but you seem to be bent on killing her in that cell.

Reporter. What would you suggest as Mrs. Fair's case as being legitimate ground for the amelioration of what you call suffering.

Mrs. Stanton. I would move her into a better cell; or, lacking that, I would have a window in that hole. I would allow her books, flowers and music; she should walk in the corridors at stated hours, and she should be made to shield her from the insolence of the jailer.

Reporter. I understand, then, your ideas of the outrages, as you term them, to be more as to the general treatment of all prisoners than as particularly applicable to Mrs. Fair's case.

Mrs. Stanton. Yes, I disapprove of the whole system of jails. They should be surrounded as are our asylums with grounds and gardens. Instead of sending bands of music to the parks for the rich, we should send them to the jails for the unfortunate. Punishment should be reformatory, not revengeful.

Reporter. But if you make jails so attractive they will cease to have terrors for the evil-doer.

Mrs. Stanton. There you are mistaken. You are the father of children, I presume. Well, no matter how fine or nice your house may be, tell your little ones that they can't go out and they are miserable. They would rather play in the mud, where it is dirty and be free, than in the parlor and be locked in; that is human nature. There is no fear of making jails so attractive as to have people anxious to get in.

Reporter. But further than the mere matter of the window, and the walk in the corridor, there appears nothing to complain very much of in Mrs. Fair's case.

Mrs. Stanton. Yes much. There never was a man on trial for his life, where his whole life was raked up as this woman's was. Then the majority of her jurors were foreigners. You know yourself that foreigners cannot, and do not look upon women as we do. They were not her peers. Then her counsel, it seems to me, neglected important points in her case. Mrs. Fair complains that the paper you represent misrepresents her always.

Reporter. In that Mrs. Fair is most emphatically mistaken. We have ever treated her case with a chivalrous forbearance, and have endeavored, at the cost of much time and trouble, to sift to the bottom all complaints of illtreatment made by her or her friends.

Mrs. Stanton. I have been told so by others, and am glad to know it to be so.

—Independent New Englanders, unwilling to pay the exorbitant charges levied at watering places, are said to be camping in tents along the coast of Massachusetts.

EDUCATIONAL.

Williams College,
Williamstown, Mass.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Fluid Hair Dye
[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
[illegible]

$25—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.
[illegible]

UTAH.

The First Discoverers of the Great Salt Lake.

Later Explorers.

Character, Scenery, and Products of Adjacent Shores.

A Steamboat Trip.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SALT LAKE CITY, July 15.

The existence of a great salt lake hidden away in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains seems to have been vaguely known nearly two hundred years ago. As early as 1689, the Baron La Hontan, Lord Lieutenant of the French colony of Placentia, Newfoundland, wrote a mythical account of voyages of discovery in this region, which was published in the English language in 1735. In this modern Apocrypha it appears that the Baron made a voyage of six weeks up the Missouri river, which he reached from Mackinaw via Fox, [illegible], and the Mississippi. The approaching end of the season deterred him from proceeding [illegible] and "fixed in the ground a great post with the arms of France done on a plate of lead," and called it "La Hontan's [illegible]."

La Hontan claims to have been visited by a Cacique of the Gnacsitares, with 400 of his subjects and four Mozeemlek savages, [illegible]. "These slaves," says La Hontan, "informed me that their principal river emptied into a salt lake 300 leagues in circumference, [illegible]." [illegible]

FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.

No doubt the first attempt at exploring Salt Lake was that of Fremont in 1843. Up to that time it had only been visited by wandering hunters and trappers in search of furs [illegible].

[illegible]

STANSBURY'S SURVEY.

In the spring of 1850 Captain Stansbury spent three months in making a detailed survey of the shores of the lake and its islands. [illegible]

UTAH.

First Discoverers of the Great Salt Lake.

Later Explorers.

Scenery, Scenery, and Products of Adjacent Shores.

A Steamboat Trip.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 16.

The existence of a great salt lake hidden in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains may be said to have been vaguely known for two hundred years ago. As early as 1687 Baron La Hontan, Lord Lieutenant of the French colony of Placentia, Newfoundland, wrote a mythical account of voyages of discoveries in this region, which was published in the English language in 1735. The old modern Apocryphyra it appears that Baron made a voyage of six months up the Missouri river, which emptied from Mackinaw on Fox, and the Mississippi.

The approaching end of Mr. Colfax deterred him from proceeding any further "fixed in the ground a great post with the arms of France done up in a piece of lead, and called it "La Hontan's Lake."

La Hontan claims to have been visited by the Governor of the Gracciflares, with 600 of his people and four Monominick savages, the latter described as being "very tall, very well shaped, with thick, bushy beards, half of them under their arms, a grave, majestic air, and a very handsome way of carriage." These visitors, says La Hontan, informed him that 120 leagues to the southward their principal river emptied itself into a vast body of water, which was of such circumference that 300 leagues in circumference; that the lower part of which was inhabited by six nations, other, on the shores of the salt sea, which they spoke of as being very rich in gold and silver, and other manufactures, which they dress their cattle with, and make their plows of. The people of that country, he says, were very civil, and had commerce with the Spaniards, who frequented their country. The interior hair dressers, boarding houses, meals supper and lodging, and other manufactures, which the Spaniards could not give an account of. The Spaniards, he said, had a very powerful nation, always at war with neighboring nations, civilized savages, who lived in towns, clothed and armed like Europeans, to wit, with canons, and to fight on horseback. No doubt intended to be concealed. No doubt intended to be concealed. No doubt intended to be concealed

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The Head Devil of Chicago Ruffians Released from Joliet.

Hugh Garrity, the Robber and Rescuer, Again on the Road.

The "Sick Dodge" Successfully Played on Governor Palmer.

The aristocracy of crime in the West is, naturally enough, headed by the thieves, desperadoes and miscellaneous ruffians of the city of Chicago; and it is only fair to the lesser lights in the law-breaking fraternity to say that they rarely get ahead of their leaders. Among this aristocracy—this elite of rascaldom—there are occasionally specimens of notable daring or brutality that promote them to the very head rank of crime. Among this class—this select few of wickedness—Hugh Garrity was for many years facile princeps (which, being interpreted, may mean that he was chief cook).

This question is respectfully submitted to Governor Palmer, with request for an early reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The new dramatic company for Wood's Museum is now completely organized, and will take the field in advance of any of the other theatres, the Museum opening as a first-class comedy theatre, under the management of J. S. Langrishe, who also takes the comedy position of the company.

COURT REPORTS.

Third Trial of a Suit for Personal Damages.

Our Incorporation Law—Liability of Stock-Holders.

Criminals Recommended to Mercy—The Police Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A LONG CONTINUED LITIGATION.

The third trial of the case of Charles Booker against Henry H. Shufeldt, George Taylor and Abel E. Smith was yesterday brought to a close in Judge Rogers' branch of the Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT.

OUR INCORPORATION LAW—LIABILITY OF STOCK-HOLDERS.

The case of The Third National Bank of Chicago against Howard Z. Culver, has occupied Judge Jameson's attention for several days.

CRIMINAL COURT.

A VEIN OF MERCY.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Criminal Carelessness.

An Unfortunate Man.

Personal.

Missing.

Announcements.

All the young people, and all the old people, and all the strangers that are within our gates, are invited to attend the Young People's meeting in Farwell Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Meteorological.

Miscellaneous.

Our New Dress.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Sunday Train.

Cotton Markets.

MARITAL INFELICITY.

Brutal Maltreatment of a Wife by Her Husband—The Family Physician Imposed Upon—Arrest of the Assailant.

Popular indignation is always dormant against a man who maltreats a woman, even though the great and glorious privilege of listening to Susan B. Anthony, and of casting a vote for Mrs. Woodhull are denied the wretched victim.

THE MAD DOGS.

A Gentleman and Two Children Bitten by a Rabid Canine—The Animal Pursued and Killed.

THE IRISH RIOT AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have felt like writing you a letter for some time, and have finally concluded to do it. I trust you will not deem this an intrusion, but hear me patiently.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Eckfords Defeated by the Cleveland Club.

Trotting at Lima, Ohio—The University Regatta.

BASE BALL.

THE ECKFORDS AT CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—The Forest City Club played a superb game to-day, defeating the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, by a score of 4 to 2.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE LONE STARS.

HOME GAMES.

THE TURF.

RACES AT LIMA, OHIO.

AQUATIC.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

PUGILISM.

A FIGHT TO TAKE PLACE IN DAKOTA.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting on Last Evening, but no Quorum—Hide-and-Seek for Four Hours Between the Sergeant-at-Arms and Twenty Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair.

The Council then adjourned.

Cundurango.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The following letter from Dr. Bliss, of Washington, to one of our physicians, relating briefly his experience with the new treatment for cancer, will be read with interest. Supplies of the new remedy have been ordered, and its efficiency will soon be tested here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1871.

Dr. G. H. Merkel, 30 Harrison avenue, Boston, Mass.:

Very truly yours, D. W. BLISS, M. D.

Death of the Double-Headed Child.

From the Boston Post, July 19.

We mentioned in our columns yesterday the presence in Boston of a most remarkable child, the offspring of Joseph and Ann E. Finley.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

An Interesting Plan for Steam Propulsion on the Canals.

From the Buffalo Express, July 20.

The law passed by the Legislature of this State last winter, offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for a new plan of canal propulsion, has excited a great degree of interest and expectancy in the public, and intelligence of new inventions, therefore, is eagerly received. There is a gentleman now in the city, Thomas J. Burke, of Virginia, Cass County, Ill., who has the model (patent applied for) of an invention which he thinks will not only fulfil the requirements of the law, but will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine exponents of canal transportation. As this is a matter of great public importance, and furthermore as Mr. Burke is about to let the contract for the construction of his vessel to a Buffalo boat builder, we give herewith a description of the proposed plan of the new canal boat.

In the first place, Mr. Burke claims that his boat will have capacity to carry 250 tons of freight, and obtain a velocity of five miles per hour without injurious head swells. It will develope a principle of economy in such proportion as cannot be obtained in any other possible way. The new craft will be applicable to the present canal boat as a tow boat only, as the expense of remodelling the present style of boat would be too great. The method is both simple and practicable, and is adapted to the regulations of the canal. The specimen boat that Mr. Burke is about to construct will be built as follows:

Length, ninety-six feet; breadth of beam at the bottom, seventeen feet three inches; at the water line, seventeen feet eight inches. Each end will be rounded off so as to leave but six feet square water front, and will then be cut back fourteen feet and slotted six feet wide at an angle of thirty degrees with the water. A channel or slit six feet wide and one foot deep will extend along the middle of the bottom of the boat, and a corresponding chamber of equal size will extend over the middle of the top. Trough these and over carrier rollers at the two ends, will run endless revolving cables, to which are secured the paddles that propel the vessel.

Coal Struck at Geneseo.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Enterprise.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hotels are either overgrown nuisances, or else large families where every wish is gratified by accommodations which a smaller menage could ill support. The Messrs. Rice, of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, keep this fact constantly in view, and their hotel constantly increases in public favor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

Chapped Hands and Face Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

DIED.

FOR SALE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FAIR,

AND

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES!

$10,000 in Cash!

23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, 1871.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH OF KATIE PUTNAM.

JOHN DILLON.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Monday—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

AUCTION SALES.

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION!

A limited number of Lots in the new town of

Wisner, Cuming Co., Nebraska,

Will be for sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the completion of the road to that point,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, 1871.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m.

S. P. WISNER, Vice Pres't, Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Val. R. R. Co.

By J. SPEYER, Auctioneer.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Together with HORSE, WAGON, and HARNESS, and part of the FIXTURES and SHOWCASES,

MONDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, at

No. 142 West Washington-st.,

IN JOB LOTS, AT AUCTION.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

152 West Jackson-st.

FRAME BUILDING AT AUCTION.

On Monday, July 24, at 2 1-2 p. m., ON THE PREMISES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Farming Implements AT AUCTION.

40 Plows,
20 Seeding Machines,
50 Doz. Pitchforks.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Glassware, Crockery, Cigars, 100 cases Rhine Wine,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Cloths & Cassimeres, Linens, Notions.

Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Saturday, July 22, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c.

At 11 o'clock a Fine Lot of Chromos Elegantly Framed.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

AT AUCTION,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On Saturday, July 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. McMILLIN.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE BUGGIES.

WM. McMILLIN, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

LOST AND FOUND.

PARTNERS WANTED.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO RENT.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOARD WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WASHI[NGTON]

Additional St[atements re]garding the [San Juan] Bound[ary].

NATIONAL BANK[S].

Straw Bidders f[or Con]tracts Balked [by Post]master Ge[neral].

THE INDIANS BECO[MING]...

Explanation in [the] Ku-Klux Inve[stigating] Commit[tee].

RAILROAD[S].